THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XII.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. NOVEMBER 25, 1841. [NUMBER 9.

D. ADDISON, Editor.

T. J. Wilson, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

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☞ Advertisements (inserted at One Dollar per square (14 lines or less, nine times) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent one—Court Advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS:

C. L. W. Chisholm, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Geo. W. Hartis, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
25 Thursday,	7	4 52	
26 Friday,	7	4 52	For November, 1841.
27 Saturday,	7	4 51	D. H. M.
28 Sunday,	7	4 51	Last 3 11 9 even.
29 Monday,	7	4 50	New 10 12 24 morn.
30 Tuesday,	7	4 49	First 24 1 4 morn.
1 Wednesday,	7	4 49	Full 30 1 29 aft'n.

E. E. ANDREWS,
DENTIST,

WOULD inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away Professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment by leaving a note at the Post Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He deems all reference as unnecessary, having practiced in this community about four years.

☞ Charges moderate—Office No. 6, at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1841. 4t9

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House, for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber, through the Charlotte Post Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and make the election.

BENJ. MORROW, Chairman.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 4t9

Administrator's Sale
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Administrator on the estate of the late William Cook, deceased, the subscriber will expose at Public Auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday, the 10th day of December next, the following property, to wit:

Five or Six Valuable
NEGROES,
(Among them a very likely young Blacksmith;)
A SET OF
Blacksmith Tools;
HORSES,
CATTLE
AND
HOGS,
A quantity of Seed Cotton; Corn, Hay and Fodder,

With numerous other articles not here named.

—ALSO—

Will be offered for sale at the above time and place,

A Valuable Plantation,
CONTAINING
170 acres of Land,

or thereabouts. Said Plantation lies immediately on the Camden road, eight miles below Charlotte, and adjoins the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Charles G. Alexander and others. The Buildings are not very good, but there is a Spring of excellent water. Persons desirous of purchasing the Plantation are invited to go on it and examine for themselves.

Terms of the Sale—Six month's credit, purchaser giving Bond with approved security.

BENJ. MORROW, Adm'r.

Mecklenburg co., Nov. 18, 1841.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment, and for the last time; without upon its return forward and make payments. If this call is not complied with in a short time, debtors will have to settle with an officer "to a dead certainty." Those holding claims on the estate are also once more requested to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or their payment will be barred.

BENJ. MORROW, Adm'r.

Nov. 18, 1841. 11t

Steel Creek Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale TWO TRACTS OF LAND lying each about, containing about 250 acres, and lying within a quarter of a mile of Bethel Church, adjoining Col. W. R. Grier, John Harris and others. There is a good Dwelling House and other improvements on one of the tracts, all new; and the two tracts would make one good plantation or they can be purchased separately. Terms will be good.

WM. H. BIGHAM.

Nov. 18, 1841. 10t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

Martha Hamilton } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Hamil. Hamilton.

IT appearing in this case, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hamil Hamilton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the 'Charlotte Journal' and the 'Mecklenburg Jeffersonian' for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, this petition or judgment pro confesso will be taken up against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, J. B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

J. B. KERR, Clerk.

Aug. 26, 1841. 6t9

Deeds for sale at this Office.

The Goods.

MRS. MARY POTTER respectfully informs the Ladies and the public generally, that she has just returned from the North where she has purchased a very splendid selection of fashionable and seasonable Goods, which she offers to the public, consisting of

BONNETS

of the Latest Fashion and cheaper than ever before offered here.

Silks, Muslin-de-laine,
Balgerines, Foliams,
Muslin-de-laine Shawls with Silk Fringes,
Splendid Silk Shawls,

A handsome assortment of French and American

Artificial Flowers,

and a splendid assortment of

RIBBONS.

Mrs. P. being compelled to raise funds to make a remittance to the North, the above Goods will be sold at cost for CASH only, until she succeeds in obtaining the amount needed.

Mrs. P. will still attend to the Millinery and Mantua Making. She returns her thanks for the encouragement heretofore received, and hopes still to merit a share of the public favor. She wishes it understood that hereafter all work will be made for cash only.

Oct. 30, 1841. 4t7

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving in the house formerly occupied by N. B. Taylor, in addition to his former Stock, an assortment of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

suitable to the season, for which all kinds of Country PRODUCE will be taken in exchange, and for CASH as reasonable as his neighbors. Persons having Produce to dispose of would do well to call and examine.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 9, 1841. 6t

New Goods! New Goods!!

W. W. ELMS

IS now receiving and opening, a splendid assortment of

NEW
GOODS,

of every description. As his Goods were selected and purchased by himself in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, he flatters himself that he can accommodate his customers with Goods cheaper than ever. All he asks is a call from those who wish to purchase. He tenders his thanks to a liberal public for their generous patronage.

He also has opened an assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

which he offers for sale upon cheap terms.

N. B. He wishes it distinctly understood that he sells for CASH.

Oct. 27, 1841. 3t

NEW CASH STORE.

CHARLES E. HOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening a splendid assortment of

New Goods,

in the brick store, formerly occupied by S. A. Hardin. Their Goods were purchased in New York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper, than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase upon tic.

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1841. 4t7

Commission & Forwarding
AGENCY,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to say to the Charlotte and other Merchants of the interior, that they continue to attend to the above Business in all its branches, connected with a LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTED STOCK OF

Groceries,
Hardware, Cutlery, Paints,
Dye-stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

From several years' experience, and a prompt attention to business, they hope to merit a portion of the business from the Southern section of the State.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Messrs. W. W. Elms,
Leroy Springs,
Chas. E. Hoss & Co.
M. W. Alexander.
} References.

Col. B. S. Gaither.

N. B. COTTON and other PRODUCE will be received for Storage, Sale, or Shipment, as the owners may direct.

C. J. & R. M. O.

Oct. 30, 1841. 6m

NOTICE.

THOSE persons living in Mecklenburg county, who made purchases at the sale of A. Alspaugh's estate, are informed that their Notes are now due, and longer indulgence will not be given than the 1st of December next, when I will attend in Charlotte for the purpose of settling.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice may expect to pay cost.

ANDW. GRIER, Ex'r.

Oct. 21, 1841. 4t9

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, on Monday, the 25th ult., a large gray HORSE. He was last seen at the residence of Mr. John Irwin, near Cheraw, on the Tuckaseege road. Any person taking up said Horse and delivering him to Col. Alexander in Charlotte, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN F. HUNTER.

Mecklenburg co., Nov. 3, 1841. 6t7

☞ The Gallatin Watchman will insert twice and forward account to this office.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visiter.

FARMERS DEVOTE TOO MUCH TIME TO MANUAL LABOR.

No decisive of common sense can be plainer than that man, whatever be their pursuits, should mark that use of time which will best promote the great objects of life. To pursue trivial objects, or to pursue those which are in themselves laudable, to the exclusion of others which have greater claims, is, therefore, alike unworthy of a rational being. The duties which devolve on man are various. While nature calls upon them to make the necessary efforts to obtain the means of subsistence, she also demands that it be done in observance to the laws of health. While the cultivation of the earth is an important duty, the obligation to cultivate the noble faculties of the mind is not on this account less binding. If the body has claims for food and clothing, the mind has claims not less obligatory for that moral instruction and intellectual training without which life is of little value.

Among the principal duties which rest upon the farmer in discharging his obligations to himself and family, appears the following: Moral and Religious Instruction; Intellectual Education; the means of an honest support; and obedience to the laws of health. In attempting to show the truth of our proposition, it will be convenient to consider these separately.

1. Moral and Religious Instruction.—To attempt any labored arguments in proof of the value of these, would be superfluous. But some seem to suppose that a sufficient acquaintance with the duties of morality and religion may be obtained on the Sabbath. Now, while it is admitted that such instruction belongs more particularly to that season, there appears to be no valid reason for excluding it from the remainder of the week. If the practical duties which morality and religion enjoin, were of secondary consequence—if they were mere Sabbath-day exercises, such views might have some foundation; but as men are required to love their Maker, and do good to their fellow men at all times, reason seems to require that some portion of every day be devoted to the study of the principles on which these obligations rest.

2. Intellectual Education. Independent of that discipline of mind and that general information which every farmer should possess, no man can master the science of agriculture without much study and reflection. In farming, as in most other pursuits, theory and practice should be united. The farmer must not only labor, but he must read and reflect, and for these he must have time. The day has gone by when it was a sufficient excuse for following an observed practice because our fathers and grandfathers did so. When the nature of our soil is under investigation, when the Press is teeming with information, applicable to all the various departments of agriculture, and when every man can contribute something to the general stock of information, has the intellect no claims upon the time of the farmer? When science is laying her treasures at his feet, can he shut his eyes to the advantages which are in prospect, and deny himself time to read, and to apply the principles of science and the discoveries of art to the practical purposes of life? If there be any obligation which is preeminently binding upon the farmer, it is to avail himself of those helps which the agricultural press is placing within his reach.

3. The means of support. It is a very plain duty which binds a man to furnish for himself and family an adequate supply of food and clothing, and a duty which farmers seldom overlook. It is in the performance of this that they consume much of the time that should be devoted to other purposes; or rather this furnishes the excuse which they offer for the neglect of the others. The common practice in New England seems to be to employ, for two thirds of the year, almost the whole time, except what is necessarily consumed in sleep, to the labor of the field. The deadening influence which this practice exerts upon the mind is too obvious to require comment. Owing to this absurd custom, the winter evenings, which is the time left for improvement, become of comparative little value. Who, after eight months of unremitting toil can sit down and spend an evening in vigorous thought, or even in such reading as requires attention?

But it is said that this is a matter of necessity—that all this labor only furnishes the bare means of subsistence. Doubtless many really believe this; but it is a reflection upon the goodness of the Creator to suppose that he would mock man by giving him faculties capable of improvement, and then placing him in circumstances which precluded their use. If men were less eager in their desires of gain, and were willing to follow nature rather than fashion in their manner of living, they would find less necessity for constant labor. But were there no means for lessening the expense of a family, it by no means follows that the present system must be pursued. It is not a necessary consequence, that if the farmer spends more time in intellectual pursuits, he must diminish his income.—Agriculture is not yet so far advanced, that study can afford no additional aids. Experience shows that those who labor the most hours are not the most successful, even in acquiring wealth. The inference is plain, that intellectual labor is no less profitable to the farmer than manual labor.

Of course no conclusion can be drawn from what has been advanced, in favor of idleness. Constant toil is infinitely preferable to sloth; but a division of time between the mind and body is better than either.

4. Obedience to the laws of health. One great objection to the present system of labor is that it shortens life. By statistics which have been collected at different times, it appears that the average life among farmers is but little, if any greater than among professional men. Taking into consideration the known difference between active and sedentary habits in their effect upon the human constitution, no other satisfactory solution of the can be given than that the former shortens life as much by over exertion, as the professional man does by neglect of exercise. Indeed, how often do we find farmers at the age of forty or fifty with the stiff joints and decrepid forms which belong to those of three score and ten? This is the legitimate effect of transgressing the laws of health. But besides the violation which is done to nature, this endless toil defeats its own object. The man who gains ten years for labor by neglecting to cultivate his mind, and wears himself out before the "debt of nature" is due, cannot surely be a great gainer.

These considerations, it is believed are sufficient to establish the affirmative of the proposition at the head of this article.

OBSERVATOR.

Keene, Jan. 13, 1840.

FALL TRANSPLANTING.

When trees are removed for the purpose of being transplanted, their roots should, if possible, be preserved fresh and entire. If these precautions have been omitted, their whole bodies and roots must be immersed in fresh water during 24 hours; and their tops must be lessened in proportion to the loss their roots have sustained. The sources by which they derive the nourishment, which they receive from the earth being diminished, the whole sap of the tree, and even its vitality, would otherwise pass off by transportation.

October and November and immediately after the first hard frost have arrested vegetation is esteemed the best season for transplanting trees. The plum, the peach, the cherry, and ever-green trees do especially well when planted early in Autumn.—But where circumstances render it necessary, transplanting may be deferred till Spring. When trees are transplanted in Autumn, the earth becomes duly consolidated at their roots, and they are ready to vegetate with the first advancement of spring.

The holes for receiving the trees should be dug from four to six feet in diameter, according to the size of the trees, and eighteen inches deep; the yellow sub soil intermixed with a portion of manure. The tree should generally be set no deeper than it stood before, otherwise, the lower roots will cease to grow; the fibres should be spread horizontally, in their natural position, and the soil intimately and compactly placed about their roots: manure may be placed above and beneath, and to every side, but ought never to be suffered to come in contact with the roots, as it is liable to corrupt treading, and injure them—Finish by the ground very hard. When ever-green trees are set, it is generally considered indispensible to pour at once a few gallons of water around the tree, previous to treading hard the earth; finish earthing, and tread hard as hoe afterwards. This is an excellent and safe mode with regard to any tree.—*New American Orchardist.*

From the Cultivator.

HEDGING.

One of the most beautiful and durable of fences, is made of living plants, usually those of a thorny nature and disposed to grow in a close and impervious manner.—One of the most striking features of the English landscape, is the hedges which serve to divide the estates from each other, or the several farms into suitable fields for the purposes of agriculture. In the United States, numerous attempts at making hedges have been made, but owing to some unexplained cause, without but little success on the whole. The plants used here have generally been some variety of the foreign hedge thorn, but the deep green of the English hedge is not seen on the same plants here, and they are liable to the attacks of worms which speedily destroy them. The osage orange, the honey locust, the crab apple, and the wild mulberry, as natives of this country, have been tried with different degrees of success. Lately the buck thorn has been introduced for this purpose into the vicinity of Boston and Salem, and there are now some beautiful specimens of hedges from this plant, which promises to be all the lovers of this kind of fence can desire. It is probable the difference in the temperature and moisture between this country and Great Britain, is sufficient to account for the failure of the English thorn here, and render it expedient to rely on the native plants of some kind, rather than imported ones. The best specimens of the hawthorn hedges we have seen, are in the vicinity of Geneva, and of Sodus Bay, both in western New-York.

To Cure a Scald or Burn.—Dissolve a piece of alum, about the size of a walnut in a half pint of warm water, in which immerse a linnen cloth. Apply the wet cloth to the part affected, and let it lie until relief is obtained.

Washing in slaked water, is said also to be an effectual cure for chilblains.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Peter Fairwell lately obtained a verdict in the Superior Court of New York for $3,000, against the Richmond Turnpike Company, in compensation for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, from the falling of the promenade deck of the steamboat Samson, while returning from Staten Island on the 4th of July, 1839. The principles settled by the charge to the jury are of some importance to travellers, common carriers, and transporters of passengers.

1. That it was no justification to prove that the boat was constructed as boats usually are, unless it was proved she was safe and secure. Owners of public vehicles are required by law to take great care, and use all necessary precaution; and defendants were wrong in supposing that less care was required in regard to persons than goods; for goods they are by law accountable, unless they can show that the loss arose from the *act of God, or the King's enemies.* This is the common law, and the principle was equally applicable here. Having charge of human life, less cannot be required of the owners of public vehicles.

2. That the proprietors of public conveyances were bound to act impartially, with respect to persons applying for passage, though they could not legally take one and refuse another, capriciously; yet they were bound to take no more than can be taken with safety; and of this the proprietors, or their agents, are to be the judges.

3. Passengers crowding into the boat, and rushing upon the promenade deck in unusual numbers, was not admitted to be an excuse for the accident. The proprietors, or agents, were bound to caution the passengers—caution them of the danger of proceeding, and, finally, to refuse to go at all, if, in their opinion, the boat was too full for safety.

Honor for Mechanics.—At a meeting of the Livery of London, to elect a Lord Mayor last month, John Pirie, Esq. plasterer, and Thomas Wood, Esq. framework knitter, were nominated as candidates; when the Aldermen chose the first, Lord Mayor of London. Upon announcing the election, Mr. Pirie in returning his thanks for the honor, thus neatly alluded to his humble origin; an origin, which in this country, even more than in England, is no barrier to the highest distinction.

"When 40 years ago he had come to London a poor lad from the banks of the Tweed, he had little expected that such an honor would fall to his lot. (Loud cheers.) It was usual on these occasions to say what they would do, and what they would not do, in the ensuing year of office. But he would do neither the one nor the other (hear and laughter) and if it pleased God to spare his life until this time twelve months, he trusted that he should be able to give such an account of his stewardship as would satisfy them with the choice they had made." (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor elect was then invested with the chain of office by the City Remembrancer.

Quick Work.—On Monday, at the brick yard of George Horn, corner of 6th and Master streets, Anthony Hoover made 44 rows of bricks, each row containing 53 bricks, in the space of two hours and seventeen minutes, and Samuel Rush made the same number, in two hours and twenty-four minutes. The trial was had for a wager of $50, and was won by Hoover, by seven minutes' time in advance of his competitor. We question very much if such an amount of work in that time was ever done before.—*American Sentinel.*

Protection of Peach Trees against Worms.—A correspondent of the Morris Jerseyman says: "I am satisfied that screenings of anthracite coal are a good protection. I placed around each tree a box 2 feet square and 6 inches deep, and filled it with the coal; and they have no indications of worms about them, but are perfectly healthy and vigorous. Charcoal will answer equally as well."

SIAMESE TWINS.

A Boston paper says that, on the night of a recent fire in that City, two strangers, who lodged in the same room, jumped out of bed at the alarm of fire, and both grappled the same pair of pantaloons, and each inserted a leg into them, and thus chained together, like galley slaves, they got into the Street, and cried Fire Instily.

Singular Arithmetical Fact.—Multiply the figure 9 by any other single figure, and the two figures composing the product, added together will make 9. Thus, 9 multiplied by 4, makes 36, which two figures added together make 9, and so with all the other figures.—*Times.*

A PARODY.

Some waggish Editor at the West has perpetrated the following Parody:

"STANLY: You should never let
Your angry passions rise;
Your little hands were never made
To pummel HENRY WISE."

A Streak of Luck.—Col. Wood, late representative for the city of Natchez, has sailed to England with documents sufficient to prove him the rightful heir to the great Wood estate. The Colonel will only be worth about $13,000,000.—*Crescent City.*

CAPTIVATING FIRM.

A retail dry goods house in New York is said to flourish under the title of "Ketchem & Kissem." The ladies, of course, patronize the establishment largely.

The Boston Repealers and their Medals.—A great Irish Repeal Meeting was held in Boston a few evenings since. One of the speakers stated that the Bostonians had transmitted no less than £300 sterling, to the Dublin Association. Also, that two American eagles of the newest issue of the mint, and been sent as testimonials "to two individuals," who distinguished themselves by their patriotism, in a peculiar manner, at the late general election in Ireland. The first was to a Miss Monroe, of Waterford, whose brother was led from his home to the polls by the agent of his tory landlord. His sister followed him, even to the entrance of the booth of the ribald tory party, and the moment she got near enough to speak to him, elevated her hand, and exclaimed—"Remember your soul and your country." The brother's spirits sunk under her rebuke, and he left the hustings without casting his vote.

The other medal was sent to a coal porter. While the voting was going on in Dublin, he was standing in a group, who were cheering for Daniel O'Connell. Near them was another group of the tory party, one of whom became so furious at the cheers for O'Connell, that he fired a pistol in among his friends. The ball struck the coal porter in the hand. As soon as he recovered from the momentary shock caused by the wound, the magnanimous fellow raised his bleeding and shattered limb towards his assailant, and said,—"*See there! but if you will vote for O'Connell, I will forgive you!*" Struck by the porter's sublime patriotic magnanimity, the man who fired at him changed sides, and actually voted for O'Connell. We can think of nothing in ancient or modern times to surpass this anecdote."

Connecticut Historical Society—Ancient Temperance Relic.—In the year 1758, Capt. Andrew Ward, of Guilford, commanded a company of Provincial Soldiers in the service of George II. at the taking of Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton. While in the service he drew money in lieu of his rations of spirits, with which he purchased four Silver Table Spoons, one for each of his children. The word "Louisburg" was marked on each spoon, that "his children might remember how he used his rum." These spoons were made by Mr. Silious Ward, father of Col. James Ward of this city. Of all his descendants, (and there have been more than one hundred) but one has been intemperate. George A. Foote, Esq. of Guilford, one of Capt. Ward's descendants, has politely deposited one of these spoons with the Connecticut Historical Society, to be exhibited among the many other interesting articles kindly furnished by those who feel desirous of preserving the remaining relics of our forefathers. It is devoutly to be wished that all persons who may have any papers, books, pamphlets, dresses, or other articles of historical interest or curiosity, would follow Mr. Foote's example and deposite them with the Society.—*Con. Courant.*

Irritable Christians.—We cut the following from the Religious Magazine, and commend it to the attention of christians of irritable temperament:

"There was a clergyman who often became quite vexed at finding his little grandchildren in his study. One day one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven.

"Ma," said he, "I dont want to go to heaven."

"Don't want to go to heaven? my son."

"No, ma, I'm sure I don't."

"Why not? my son."

"Why, grandpa will be there, wont he?"

"Why, yes, I hope he will."

"Well, just as soon as he sees us, he will come scolding along, and say, *where? where? where? what are these boys here for?* I don't want to go to heaven if grandpa is going to be there."

Effects of Lime and Clover.—A friend assured us, a few days since, that a neighbor of his had, last year, raised off of a large field, an average of 12 barrels of corn to the acre; that the same field only a few years before had yielded an average of only 3 barrels to the acre, and that the increased fertility had been brought about solely by the use of lime and clover. This is, indeed, a strong proof of the virtues of these two meliorators of the soil, and it should make a deep impression upon every farmer's mind.—*American Farmer.*

☞ A Card.

HAVING obtained the services of a young Lady of fine accomplishments as a Tutoress in my family, I propose to take in 8 or 10 young ladies as boarders and pupils. Boarding will be provided at $7 per month.

Tuition in the common branches of English Education, per session of five months, $5
Higher Branches, 7 50
Musick, 20 00
Drawing and Painting, 10 00
French Language, 10 00

Session to commence the 4th of October.

CHARLES W. HARRIS.

Hillsgrove, Cabarrus co., Sept. 24, 1841. 11t

☞ Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is positively the last notice we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the Late firm of Alexander & Brothers.

Nov. 2, 1841. 4t8

THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT THEIR SESSION OF 1790.

The name of the Bank was changed to that of the Bank of the United States, and the capital stock was increased to $10,000,000, of which the United States subscribed $2,000,000, and the remainder was subscribed by individuals. The Bank was authorized to establish branches in any State in the Union, and to sue and be sued in the Federal Courts. The charter was granted for twenty years, and expired in 1811.

The Bank of 1791, continued in operation until 1811, when its charter expired by limitation. During this period the validity of the Bank was frequently called in question, and the constitutional power of Congress to charter it was denied by many of the leading statesmen of the country. Among the most distinguished opponents of the Bank were Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, who, in their respective administrations, refused to recommend the renewal of the charter. Mr. Jefferson, in his Message to Congress in 1806, said: "Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the force of those considerations which influenced the vote of both Houses against the renewal of the Bank of the United States. On that question it is understood that two-thirds of the people were with the majority, and the events which have since taken place must have satisfied every mind of the necessity of some such institution as a means of preserving the circulation uniform in its value, and principles of credit invariable and commensurate with the needful limits of circulation." Mr. Madison, in his Message to Congress in 1811, said: "The charter of the Bank of the United States will expire during the present session of Congress. Whatever reasons there may be for a well-regulated National Bank, the time for establishing one would seem unpropitious to the commencement of a war, which must call for all the pecuniary resources of the country. Should the war be of short duration, the facilities for a loan would be the greater for the absence of such a competition; and should it be of long duration, the duty and the advantage of rendering a Bank necessary to the government will be the greater."

Under the influence of these opinions, the Bank was refused a renewal of its charter, and the Government was left to the mercy of the State Banks, which, in the course of the war, suspended specie payments, and issued a depreciated paper currency. The consequences of this state of things were disastrous in the extreme. The Government was unable to borrow money, and the public credit was prostrated. The Treasury was bankrupt, and the Government was compelled to pay the interest on the public debt in depreciated paper. The history of this period is familiar to all, and it is unnecessary to dwell upon it. It is sufficient to say that the experience of the country during the war, and the embarrassments which followed the peace, produced a general conviction that a National Bank was indispensable to the fiscal operations of the Government, and to the restoration of a sound currency throughout the country.

In 1814, Mr. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended the establishment of a National Bank, with a capital of $50,000,000, and Mr. Crawford, his successor, in 1815, recommended a Bank with a capital of $30,000,000. Bills were introduced into Congress for the purpose, but they failed to receive the sanction of a majority of both Houses. In 1816, however, a bill was passed, chartering a Bank with a capital of $35,000,000, which was approved by Mr. Madison, and went into operation in January, 1817. The charter was granted for twenty years, and expired in 1836. The Bank was required to pay to the United States a bonus of $1,500,000, in consideration of the charter, and the Government was authorized to subscribe for $7,000,000 of the stock. The Bank was prohibited from trading in merchandise, and from purchasing any public debt whatever, except bills of exchange drawn against actual deposits of specie, or the proceeds of sales of goods pledged for loans. It was also prohibited from purchasing any real estate, except such as might be necessary for the transaction of its business, or such as might be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in good faith. The Bank was required to establish a branch in the District of Columbia, and to have a branch or agency in each State in the Union, if required by the Legislature of such State. The Government was authorized to appoint five Directors, and the remaining twenty were to be elected by the stockholders. The Bank was required to make quarterly returns to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to submit to the inspection of a Committee of Congress, at all times, its books, papers, and accounts. The Bank was also required to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, with such information as he might require in relation to its affairs, and to lay before Congress, annually, a statement of its condition.

The Bank was organized in Philadelphia, and commenced its operations in January, 1817. Its capital was $35,000,000, of which the United States subscribed $7,000,000, and individuals $28,000,000. The Government paid for its stock in specie, and individuals paid for theirs in specie, or in the stock of the State Banks, at par. The Government deposited the specie in the Bank, and received credit for the amount on the books of the Bank. The Bank, in its turn, loaned the specie to individuals, and received credit for the amount on the books of the Government. The Bank was required to pay the interest on the public debt, and to transfer the funds of the Government to any part of the country, without charge, and to receive the notes of the State Banks at par. The Bank was also required to receive the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due to the Bank, and to pay out the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due from the Bank. The Bank was required to redeem its notes in specie, on demand, at the place where they were issued, and to pay the interest on the public debt in specie, or in the notes of the State Banks, at the option of the Government. The Bank was also required to receive the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due to the Bank, and to pay out the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due from the Bank. The Bank was required to redeem its notes in specie, on demand, at the place where they were issued, and to pay the interest on the public debt in specie, or in the notes of the State Banks, at the option of the Government. The Bank was also required to receive the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due to the Bank, and to pay out the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due from the Bank.

The Bank of the United States was a great institution, and it exerted a powerful influence upon the business of the country. It furnished a sound currency, and it enabled the Government to borrow money on the most favorable terms. It was the fiscal agent of the Government, and it performed the duties of that office with fidelity and success. It was the depository of the public revenue, and it transferred the funds of the Government to any part of the country, without charge, and received the notes of the State Banks at par. The Bank was required to redeem its notes in specie, on demand, at the place where they were issued, and to pay the interest on the public debt in specie, or in the notes of the State Banks, at the option of the Government. The Bank was also required to receive the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due to the Bank, and to pay out the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due from the Bank. The Bank was required to redeem its notes in specie, on demand, at the place where they were issued, and to pay the interest on the public debt in specie, or in the notes of the State Banks, at the option of the Government. The Bank was also required to receive the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due to the Bank, and to pay out the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts due from the Bank.

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Late from Europe.

By the arrival of the steam ships Great Western and Liverpool, European papers are received to the 23d ult.

Mr. Stevenson, late Minister to England, and family, returned in the Great Western.

The utmost excitement had prevailed throughout England on the subject of McLeod's trial, and the government messengers were stationed at Liverpool to convey to London the intelligence which might be brought by the Hibernia steam ships; but as the latest dates, the public mind had become evidently more tranquil.

In the political world, the most important event that has occurred is the breaking out of a new insurrection in Spain, suppressed it is asserted by the late Queen Christina.

Private letters from England, are decidedly favorable. The McLeod affair, it was believed, would terminate as it has, and the troubles between the two countries be satisfactorily adjusted. Although there had been no crisis of public securities, yet there was more firmness in American Stocks, and confidence appeared to be increasing. The Cotton market had advanced, and sales large. This is a favorable omen, as it evinces an increased consumption of the article. As the result of the English market is now fully known to be good, there is no doubt that England will need supplies of breadstuffs; consequently there can be no drain of specie for that purpose. The political intelligence is of but little interest. There appears to be nothing stirring to affect this country.

Mr. O'Connell has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, and has accepted the office.

Lord Cowley goes Embassador to France, Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Russia, Sir Stratford Canning to Turkey, Sir Robert Gordon to Austria, and Lord Bergherah to Prussia. Lord Cowley is a brother of the Duke of Wellington.

Liverpool, October 22, 1841.

Our last circular was under date of the 6th instant, since when we have had a further advance of ½d per lb. in Cotton, and as the state of Trade at Manchester is less oppressing than it was a few weeks back, the improvement in our market is attributed mainly, if not entirely, to increased confidence in regard to the political relations between the United States and this country, which doubtless has had some influence both on sellers and buyers, and caused some speculation.

Since the arrival of the Steamer last night, with dates to the 9th instant, however, there has been more disposition to sell and less to buy. No speculators have appeared in the market to-day, and the full rates of the last two days could not be realized; still the low and middling qualities are ¼d higher than on the 6th instant, but the common and ordinary, and the accounts of yesterday's Manchester market are very gloomy. The sales for the week ended 8th instant, amounted to 20,000 bales; for that ended 15th instant, they were 23,140 bales, and for four days ended this evening, they are estimated at 26,000 bales, of which speculators have taken by open sisters. Of last week's business 6470 were Uplands at 5 a 7¼; 3000 Orleans at 6 a 8; 3200 Alabama, &c. at 5 a 7¼ and 247 Sea Island at 11½ and 23d per lb.

DOES TO GOOD LUCK.

We learn that a gentleman of Alabama, on his way to our City on Thursday last, lost out of his pocket, some miles from town, a package containing $3,010 in bank notes; and the package was found in a negro's waddle, the next day, safe and sound, presenting no appearance even of having been opened! This reminds us of an anecdote we have somewhere seen, of a negro, who sweeping the floor of a room where a party of gamblers had been spending the night at their orgies, found a $50 note, which he returned to the owner with the sarcastic remark—"How lucky some of the white gen'men didn't find it." It is equally fortunate for our friend, we apprehend, that his package was not found by some of the "white gen'men," too.—*Ral. Register 16th inst.*

An Amusing Blunder.—Some years ago a bill was reported in the New York House of Assembly entitled "An act for the preservation of the heath hen and other game." The Speaker of the House, who was probably not much of a sportsman, gravely read it, "An act for the preservation of the Heathen and other game," a blunder of which he was unconscious until an honest member from the North, who had suffered by the depredations of the frontier Indians, moved an amendment by adding the words "except Indians." After the mistake of the Speaker was corrected, the amendment of course became unnecessary, and was withdrawn.—*Concord (N. H.) Freeman.*

Certain Cure for Frosted Limbs.—Dissolve half a pound of Alum in a gallon of warm water, and soak the frosted parts before going to bed for ten or fifteen minutes. I had one of my hands frost bitten, and tried various remedies expending five or six dollars endeavoring to obtain a cure, but all to no purpose, until I tried the above. In my case I dissolved about three ounces of alum in a quart of warm water (keeping it pretty warm)—soaked my hand three or four nights, when a cure was effected.

The Texian Congress have directed a marble bust of Senator Walker, of Mississippi, who made the motion in the United States Senate for the recognition of the independence of Texas, and a portrait of Senator Rusk, who seconded the motion, to be placed in the Capitol of that Republic.

NEW WHIG PAPER.

Messrs. *J. H. Pleasants, E. W. Johnson, and J. Woodson*, will, as Joint Editors, commence the publication of a Whig paper at Washington, on the 1st Monday in December. The paper will be styled the *Independent*," and will inculcate the true Whig doctrine.—*Ral. Reg.*

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Charles Dickens, the popular author, and Professor Wilson, the eminent conductor of Blackwood's Magazine, both passed through this country in January next.—*R.*

Mr. Gilchrist, of Charleston, S. C. has in preparation a prayer book, written in characters, thirteen hundred years old.

Charlotte:

Thursday, November 25, 1841.

☞ We are requested to state, that the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, will meet at the College on the 8th of December next, where all the members are requested to attend.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Like an oasis in the barren sands of locofocoism, stands this gallant State. Mercer the perpetual Federal candidate, has been beaten by his Whig opponent, Gov. Davis, in a most beautiful manner.—The locos in their late exultations threw in a few for this State, but alas for them, she stood firm and in the midst of despondency, has given them another evidence of her devotion, to the "true principles" of republicanism. One cause of our defeat in many of the States has been the breaking up of the party caused by the course of President Tyler. In Massachusetts this has not been the case; there they remained united, and as a consequence they are victorious. We should profit by the bright example.

DINNER TO MR. BADGER.

On Saturday the 6th instant, a Dinner was given to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, by the citizens of Raleigh. Charles Manly, Esq. presided, assisted by Dr. S. J. Baker and the Hon. Jas. H. Bryan. The Editor of the Raleigh Register has taken notes of the speech of Mr. Badger, which will soon be published. The speech is said to be an able and patriotic one. We publish the following proceedings.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The memory of* William Henry Harrison—*the illustrious* Patriot and Statesman.—*Drunk standing and in silence. Music, Rattle Castle.*

2. *Our Country*—*our whole Country!*—(*Music, Hail Columbia.*

3. *Our distinguished and respected Guest*—All who know him, were well assured that effort could have no charm for him when honor was at stake.—(*Music, Welcome.*

After the cheering which accompanied the announciation of this toast, had subsided, Mr. Badger rose and addressed the company for about an hour, and concluded by offering the following sentiment:

North Carolina.—Whig in 1775—Whig in 1776.—Whig in 1840.—She will still prove true to Whig principles, whoever may desert, or oppose, or misrepresent them.

It being understood that a letter had just come to hand from the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, it was loudly called for and read by H. W. Miller, Esq., one of the committee of arrangements. It was written in great haste, and Mr. M. begs in it, that it may not appear in print. We are sorry, therefore, we cannot publish it, for it is a bold and eloquent vindication of Whig principles, and takes a most animated and encouraging view of Whig prospects. Enclosed was the following sentiment:

North Carolina.—Faithful to herself, and true to the faithful. George E. Badger has proved himself worthy of her respect and confidence; he has borne her banner through the ranks of corruption, free from taint, spot or blemish.

By H. W. Miller. Willie P. Mangum—The inflexible and eloquent defender of the People's Rights.

It is proper to remark here, that owing to the short space of time which elapsed between Mr. Badger's arrival and the Dinner, it was impossible to receive answers from other invited guests.

4. North Carolina—Her Whig colors have been nailed to the mast. The Ship must not be given up.—(*Song, Old North State.*

5. John M. Morehead—The able and patriotic Executive; his friends will not forget him—his country cannot.—[*Music, Hail to the Chief.*

On the announcement of this toast, Gov. Morehead delivered a brief but appropriate speech; on closing which he gave as a sentiment—

The physical and intellectual resources of N. Carolina—Her citizens have long esteemed the one—the Union now esteems the other.

6. Our Senators and Whig Representatives in Congress—Alike distinguished for a warm devotion to Whig principles, and a fearless and able advocacy of constitutional liberty.—[*Music, Hearts of Oak.*

7. Henry Clay—Honor to him who, more than any man living, has bestowed his country.—[*Music, The Campbells are coming.*]—Three cheers.

8. The Judiciary of North Carolina—May it long continue free, able and independent.—[*Music, Marseillies Hymn.*

9. The Navy—The right arm of our national defence. We are proud of its gallant deeds, and late able head.—[*Song, The Sea.*

10. The memory of the lamented dead—John Owen and Wm. B. Meares.—[*Drank standing and in silence. Music, Auld lang Syne.*

11. The Constitution of the United States—Administered in its true spirit—broad enough for the whole country.—[*Music, Yankee Doodle.*

12. The late Cabinet—By their prompt and voluntary withdrawal, they vindicated their own dignity and high character, and pursued a course which entitles them to the highest commendation from the Whig Party.—[*Music, "Boys Rights."*

13. The Ladies—They were Whigs in the Revolution—they are Whigs still.—[*Music, Ye Ladies around, boys.*

From the Volunteer Toasts the following are selected:

By S. J. Baker. The memory of George Washington and Jaimes Madison. They each opposed the Charter of a National Bank. Their opinion is worth that of all the Abstractionists of Virginia, and all the Nullifiers of South Carolina, put together.

By Hon. John H. Bryan. The Judges of the land—In these like these, their integrity, learning and independence, are all required to protect and Constitution, elike from party madness and those serving subconstruction.

By W. J. Clarke. Home Manufactures—Let us only adopt they will be a sure guarantee to the prosperity and independence of our State.

By W. H. H. Foster. Badger, Graham and Morgan—The brightest stars in the cluster of

By Paul Dancy. William A. Graham—To power's route, to lead a host, to preserve a patriot, to fight and fall—a North Carolinian.

By Dr. Rockwell. The late President elect—The best political worker of the age. He never lost a battle.

By W. R. Gales. The Whig Party—Under present aspect of affairs, they are still united as one man, and ready to battle again for the great principles for which they waged a twelve years' war.

By L. D. Freeman. Henry Clay—Fearless and honest in the avowal of his opinions; his opinion and vote, at all times, as becomes a great man and a pure patriot.

By Gov. Morehead. Hon. Edward Stanly—The noble scion of a noble stock.

By John W. Bledsoe, of Georgia. Henry Clay—The man whose genius is bright as the sun of his sovereign glory; whose patriotism is as pure as the breeze of his mountains, and whose spirit is as proud as his waterfalls and eagle.

MORE BUBBLES AND HUMBUG.

A certain Mr. Johnson if we mistake not, is lecturing the good citizens of the North, upon animal magnetism; and "incidentally," lining his pockets with their cash.—Some believe him a prodigy, and others think him an impostor; some have become the dupes of his humbug, and some have not.

It really seems that among mankind, there is no deception or imposition too gross for belief. Among the thousand delusions that have swayed the minds of men, this is one. In Europe it has spread over Germany and France, finding adherents and supporters, even among the intelligent and refined. It has sought our shores to live and dwell and pass its ephemeral existence, finally to give way to some new species of occult charlatanism.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

The Yorkville Compiler states, that a distressing accident occurred near that place, on Tuesday the 16th instant, which resulted in the death of a young man named Richard Tench. He was driving a wagon down a hill on the Pinckney road about a mile from the village—when about half way down, the horses became frightened and Mr. Tench entangled in the harness fell before the wheels, which passed over him, causing death almost instantly.

☞ "Confound it all, Asbury, why don't you give us more news? You know that man is an animal, fond of novelty and change; he is a credulous creature possessing an unaccountable passion for the marvelous." Do you think so Mankie?—"Yes." Well here goes—

A Philosopher in yankee land asserts, that the "man in the moon" recently had his left leg blown off, in an explosion from a volcano, situated just beneath the lunar equator. Professor Vermicelli happening at that instant to look through his immense telescope, measuring two hundred and thirty-four feet, saw vast fragments fly from the lunar surface, one of which struck the outer ring of Saturn, and shattered it to atoms; another tremendous mass sealed the disk of the sun, tearing off a body of luminous matter, which was seen to fall in latitude 98 degrees south, 167 degrees west longitude from Greenwich, by Capt. Gunter, on his expedition to discover the jumping off place.

A Mr. Frigorificus has lately taken out a patent in Washington, in relation to a new discovery which he affected, after years of study and at an immense expense. By combining the etherial elements of water, upon certain frigorific principles he has obtained plates of ice, which have hitherto resisted every application of heat. He proposes to substitute thin plates for window glass, &c. In summer, owing to their exceeding coolness, a room can be rendered as low in temperature that a fire will be necessary. In the presence of a number of members of Congress, heads of departments, &c., the inventor built a fire and placed a couple of his plates upon it—in less than ten minutes, the fire froze firmly to the plates, much to the astonishment of the crowd of spectators.

☞ Henry W. Connor has been elected President of the Bank of Charleston, in place of Kee Boyce who declined a re-election. Mr. Connor has been for many years a merchant in Charleston, well known for his integrity, moral worth and gentlemanly character.

☞ A Rev. Mr. Miller somewhere in the North, has concluded to burn up this little ball of dirt sometime in 1843. Look out sinners, one and all, or you may get tremendously scorched!

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina met last Monday.

Mr. Granger, late Postmaster General, has been elected to Congress from the 20th district of New York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Greig. So large had been the Locofoco majorities in other parts of the State, that we began to be apprehensive even of Mr. Granger's defeat; but we are happy to find that the Whigs turned out sufficiently strong to give him a handsome majority.—*Nat. Int.*

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The Correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that, by the law of France, two copies of every Journal must be sent, as soon as printed, to the office of the King's Attorney, for inspection.

A rumor is given in the New York papers of the intended resignation by Mr. Clay of his seat in the Senate. The Tribune of Monday says, "It is now morally certain that the Hon. Henry Clay will feel constrained, by the state of his health, which was impaired by his intense labors and anxieties at the Extra Session, to tender his resignation upon the assembling of the Kentucky Legislature, with a view of spending the winter in a more Southern clime. Mr. Clay is expected to spend the winter in Cuba or some other of the West India Islands. If the fervent aspirations of thousands could secure his recovery, then might we be sure that the services of this peerless statesman would not soon be lost to his country."

The Express says that Mr. Clay's particular friends in New York profess to be ignorant of the intention attributed to him; and we may add, that the report has not reached this city from any authentic source, so far as we have heard.—*National Intelligencer.*

The President of the United States returned to Washington on Thursday last.

The Richmond Whig gives an amusing account of the reception and treatment of the President during his day's stay in that city on his way to Washington. It seems that he was almost exclusively in the hands of the Locos, such as the Editor of the Enquirer, Dr. Brockenbrough, &c., with whom his intercourse was almost entirely restricted. They endeavored to get up a grand Supper in honor of the occasion.—"Subscription papers," says the Whig, "had been scouring the town. Thirty names had been procured—25 Locos, 3 Whigs, and 3 Tylermen. Under these encouraging auspices night arrived. The entry of the Hotel was crowded. "Why all the town are coming to the supper!" remarked one. "Yes," replied another and another, "they are about to give Botts a tremendous Supper!" After this, nothing more was heard of the *Tyler Supper!*"—*Fay. Observer.*

TENNESSEE.

We have accounts from Nashville to the 6th instant. The Legislature had been occupied most of the week in electing judicial and other State officers. The Whigs had again called on the thirteen Opposionists in the Senate to take up the resolution offered some time since by Mr. Speaker Turney, to order to fix a day for the election of United States Senators; but, the question being taken, it was again decided in the negative—ayes 12, noes 13. The Speaker stated, in reply to an inquiry addressed to him, that he had not yet fixed upon, or thought of, any particular day with which to fill the blank in the resolution; so that, we suppose, it is still uncertain whether the Locofoco branch of the Legislature will permit the State to be represented in the Senate of the U. States at the ensuing session of Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Richmond Compiler says that Messrs. Banks and Smith have both resigned their claims to be the Representatives in Congress from the Pottsylvania district of Virginia, and that they are to run the race over again. At the former election Mr. Banks got the return by a few votes, but Mr. Smith contested the seat.

From the National Intelligencer.

Singular Circumstance.—We recently announced the appointment of Bennet A. Crawford, of New Orleans, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Louisiana, in the place of Theodore H. McCaleb, deceased.

An extraordinary imposition appears to have been, in this matter, practised on the President, as it appears from the last New Orleans papers that Judge McCaleb is not only alive but has not been sick—of course Mr. Crawford's appointment is a nullity. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 2d instant, says:

"The most astounding announcement of the day has been that officially given out in Washington of a successor to Judge McCaleb, of this district, on account of his decease. Our citizens do not need to be informed that the Judge is not only alive but in good health. There is a mystery in this matter that requires unravelling."

The Governor of the State of Georgia has issued his proclamation appointing the first Monday in January next, for the election of two members of Congress, to fill the vacancies produced by the resignation of Messrs. Alford and Nisbet.

Mail Robbery.—By a letter received at the Post Office Department it appears that the great mail made up at Augusta, (Geo.) on the 23d ult., for Columbus has been stolen, with its contents. It is supposed to have contained the New York Mail of the 19th ult. for Columbus, Mobile, and New Orleans. The only part of the mail missing is the portmanteau containing the above, which was carried off at the same point between Augusta and Columbus.—*Nat. Intell.*

Noble Sentiments.—The following sentiments appear in the concluding passage of one of the Messages of John Davis to the Legislature of Massachusetts:

I feel a deep solicitude that the character of this ancient Commonwealth should be preserved; that her prosperity should be maintained; that her patriotism should stand unpolluted by ambition or selfishness; that her love of popular government should remain unabated; that her moral power should send its influence abroad with renewed energy; and that she may live on, with the high distinction which is accorded to her, of being the cradle of liberty and the parent of free schools. And may that Divine Being who conducted our fathers across the great sea of waters in safety to this shore, and who from a small number has established a great People, vouchsafe to us these blessings. And let us, acknowledging our own feebleness, entreat him, in his merciful Providence, to harmonize our councils, to fill us with wisdom, and to guide us in the way that is right."

Going to Heaven.—The Plymouth Rock states, that Mr. Adams, in a recent visit to Marshfield, addressed the citizens assembled and announced that he should cease to represent the Twelfth District of Massachusetts, with the present Congress.

DOINGS OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Diplomatic Correspondence.—English papers reported by the Great Western contain some official letters between our late Ministers at London, Mr. Stevenson, and Lord Palmerston, relative to the seizure of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa.

The first note in the published correspondence is from Mr. Stephenson, and bears date November 13, 1840. It thus appears that the correspondence took place about a year ago, although it is now for the first time made public.

The American Minister communicates to Lord Palmerston the facts pertaining to the seizure of the American brig Douglas, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, by the brig Termagant, commanded by Lieut. Segram, in the month of October, 1839. The Douglas was bound to the river Bras, with a cargo of Merchandize and several passengers. The brig was boarded by Lieut. Segram off the African coast, her papers overhauled, the American flag taken down, the hatches broken open, and a British master and crew put on board. For five or six days the Douglas was thus held in charge of the cruiser, when, on the 29th of October, to the westward of Popoe, on the African coast, the Captain was ordered to board the Termagant, his papers were delivered to him by Lieut. Segram, and he was allowed to pursue his voyage.

For this outrage, Mr. Stevenson demands the separation due to the rights of the United States and the honor of their flag. He reminds Lord Palmerston that the American Government has always declined to become a party to any convention with other nations, by which the officers of ships of war of either country should have the right to board, search, or capture, or carry into foreign ports for adjudication, the vessels of each other engaged in the slave trade. The United States Government has evinced its disapprobation of the slave trade, and manifested its sincere desire for the suppression of that traffic by forbidding the introduction of slaves into its territories, and by prohibiting its own citizens from participating in the trade. The United States have kept aloof from the treaties in force between Great Britain and other Powers for the abolition of the slave trade, because those treaties are of a nature which cannot, and ought not to be applied to the United States, under any restrictions or modifications whatever; "and the more especially as they have neither colonies nor the means of carrying out those measures of maritime policy and surveillance which form the basis of those treaties and are so indispensably necessary to their execution." Mr. Stevenson concludes thus:

"The undersigned has therefore been instructed, in presenting this case to Lord Palmerston's notice, again in the most earnest manner to assure his lordship that these continued violations of the flag of the United States, and unprovoked wrongs inflicted by British cruisers upon the rights and property of its citizens, under whatever color or pretext, cannot longer be permitted by the Government of the United States; and that he has accordingly been instructed to express to his lordship the confident expectation of the President of the United States that Her Majesty's Government will not only at once recognize the propriety and justice of making prompt retribution for the unwarrantable conduct of Lieut. Segram in the present case, but that it will take suitable and efficient means to prevent the future occurrence of all such abuses, involving, as they often do, not only great private wrong and consequent injury to property and life, but calculated to interrupt that harmony which it is for the advantage, and it is no doubt the desire, of both Governments to preserve."

The reply of Lord Palmerston is conciliatory. He assures Mr. Stevenson that Her Majesty's Government will at all times be desirous of repressing and preventing any violations of the flag of the United States by officers of the British Navy.—His Lordship adds:

"With this view, indeed, Her Majesty's Government, previously to the receipt of Mr. Stevenson's note of the 13th instant, had, on receiving from Lieutenant Segram an account of the transaction referred to, called upon that officer to explain more fully and particularly the grounds upon which he had considered himself justified in detaining a ship under American colors, and with papers showing her to be American property.

"Her Majesty's Government have now directed a prompt and searching inquiry to be made into the facts of the case, as stated in Mr. Stevenson's note; and the undersigned will not fail to communicate further with Mr. Stevenson upon the subject so soon as Her Majesty's Government shall have learned the result of the inquiries instituted."

The rest of the correspondence involves no new matter of particular interest. What was done by the British Government in relation to Lieut. Segram and the outrage committed by him we do not learn. It is something to find all pretension of right in the case disclaimed by the British; if their practice is made to correspond, it will be more satisfactory.—*Balt. American.*

THE TERTIUM QUIDS.

It is said that there has been a serious quarrel between the Virginia *tris*, Messrs. Wise, Gilmer and Mallory. Letters, it is said, have passed between them, and the probable upshot of the matter will be, that Messrs. Wise and Mallory will try and creep back to the Whig ranks, leaving Mr. Gilmer to shift as he can. At least, so says rumor.—*Ral Register.*

We learn from the Richmond Compiler that the trial of B. W. Green, on one of the indictments charging him with being concerned in the frauds committed some time since on the Bank of Virginia, was brought to a close at a late hour on Friday night, when the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*. The accused was thereupon remanded to prison till the spring term of the Court to answer *twenty three* remaining indictments against him. Bail was offered, but refused by the Judge.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Tennessee Senators.—One of the thirteen Locofoco Senators, who refused to go into an election for U. S. Senators, until all the candidates had given *satisfactory* answers to certain questions—has retreated from his untenable position, and offered resolutions fixing a day for election. This renders it certain, that the election of two Senators will be made, and as the joint vote is Whig—they will be Whigs.—*R. Whig.*

Printers and Publishers' Outstanding Accounts.—A thousand such accounts at five dollars each, amount to ten thousand dollars—a handsome sum these times even if all collected. Two score number twelve dollars each, amount to five thousand dollars. Should not then every subscriber to a paper—in order to do as he would be done by, and thus fulfil the golden rule—cancel at once his printer's account, be it more or less—that he may not be one of the thousand or the five hundred, or even of the fifty who may think that because the debt is small it is of little consequence to his printer. This is no dun—but the statement of a question in equity, for the solution of none else but those whom it may concern.—*The Fraternity.*

Cotton.—This article has been coming in very freely during the last week. Indeed, from all the information we are able to derive from different sections of the State the crop is pretty nearly picked out. The severe frosts, some weeks ago, killed the weed completely, and prevented thousands of bolls from maturing. The crop will consequently fall short of general expectation, and will soon be in the market. There has been a decline in our market of ¼ since our last quotations. We now quote from 8½ to 9¼. Freights $1,75, and river low.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

On Dit.—The Ohio papers speak of a rumor that Benjamin Tappan is to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and the renowned Dr. Duncan elevated to the vacancy. He will be a worthy associate for Senator Allen. Ohio would be *beautifully* represented. If they two do not make that Senate chamber "ring again" we are much mistaken. Only think of it! Wm. Allen, Esq. and Dr. Duncan!!

DIED

In Catawba county, on the 12th instant, Mr. JOHN BLACKWELDER, a quiet, orderly and worthy citizen.

Near the Catawba Springs, Lincoln county, on the 11th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN PROCTOR, aged about 50 years.

OBITUARY.

"The righteous are taken away from the evil to come."

Died, in York District, on the 1st instant, Mrs. MARY PETTUS, consort of Mr. Geo. Pettus, and daughter of Benj. Person, in the 25th year of her age. She was an affectionate wife, a kind mother and mistress, and an amiable and exemplary christian, beloved by the poor of every name, and respected by all who knew her. The poor and needy always found in her a friend.—She was baptized by Elder J. M. Thomas, and was one of the nursing mothers in Israel of Flint Hill Church. Religion was her theme, and the Sanctuary her home on the Sabbath.

Mrs. Pettus has left a kind husband and five small children to mourn their loss; but that loss, we trust, is her eternal gain. Whilst in health she "put her house in order," saying, "I shall soon leave this world." She bore her illness with great christian fortitude, and calmly said on the morning of her death, "this day I shall die."—And without a struggle she fell asleep in Jesus.—*Com.*

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 17.

Brandy, Peach,	35 a 40	Feathers,	35 a 40
" Apple,	30 a 32½	Iron,	2 a 2½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Coffee,	10 a 13	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Salt,	60 a 75
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	22 a 24
Corn,	45 a 50	Wheat,	91 a 1 10
Flaxseed,	91 10 a 91	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	$5 a $6	Wool,	19 a 20

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 9.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	$65 a 67
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lard,	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Molasses,	35 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Oats,	50 a 57
Cotton,	8 a 9	Rice,	00 a 00
do Bagging,	25 a 28	Sugar,	00 a 00
Corn, scarce,	50 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	33½ a 6	do bushel,	80 a 00
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	00 a 00

CAMDEN—NOVEMBER 17.

Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Feathers,	60 a 65
Beeswax,	19½ a 18	Flour,	6 a 6½
Butter,	18½ a 25	Molasses,	37½ a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Sugar,	9 a 14
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Salt, in sacks,	62 a 75
do Bagging,	24 a 27	Wheat,	91 a 00

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 18.

Bagging,	18 a 25	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	Iron,	5 a 6½
Bacon,	7 a 10	Molasses,	35 a 45
Butter,	31½ a 37½	Nails, cut,	7 a 8
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Oats,	40 a 45
Cotton,	8½ a 8½	Rice,	90 a 95
Corn,	65 a 70	Sugar,	9 a 13½
Flour,	$7½ a 8	Tallow,	12 a 14

MORGANTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE second Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of December next, under the care and superintendence of Miss A. McIlvaine, a lady of experience and acknowledged talents wherever she has taught.

It is very desirable that all should be present at the commencement of the session, who intend becoming pupils in said Institution.

Terms as follows:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session, $8

Geography and English Grammar, 8

All the Higher Branches, viz: History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, &c. $10

☞ Boarding can be had at $8, including every thing.

Nov. 24, 1841. 4t9

NOTICE.

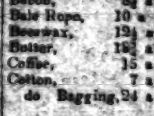
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a Note given to Samuel R. Wells, on or about the 25th of June, 1840, for about $160; and inasmuch as I did not get value received, I am determined not to pay the same, unless I am compelled to do so by law.

JAS McKNIGHT.

Nov. 23, 1841. 4t1

Steel Creek Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale TWO TRACTS OF LAND joining each other, containing about 250 acres, and lying within a quarter of a mile of Steel Creek Church, adjoining Col. W. M. Grier, John Herron and others. There is a good Dwelling House and other improvements on one of the tracts, all new: and the two tracts would make one good plantation as they can be purchased separately. Terms will be good.



WM. M. BIGHAM

Nov. 18, 1841. 4t9

☞ A Springs, Esq., Postmaster at Hickory Grove, Mecklenburg Co. N. C. has Moffit's Medicines for sale.

POETRY.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

FROM MOORE'S MELODIES.

'Tis the last rose of summer,
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rose bud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh!

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one!
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them;
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

So soon may I follow,
When friendships decay,
And from Love's shining circle
The gems drop away;
When true hearts lie withered,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governess.

A TALE OF GOOD SOCIETY.

WRITTEN BY A LADY OF RALEIGH.

'There must be some strange mistake about this my dear,' said Mr. S. after listening to an animated description of a governess she had engaged for her children. 'A lady of liberal education and the daughter of an author! I fear you did not state explicitly to what capacity you wished her to come.'

'You know, Mr. S.' said the lady, 'our former governess, Miss P. wrote all the particulars to her friends before I saw her.'

'Did you refer to the letter?'

'No! I did no think it necessary, I only asked her if she would have any objections to eat *alone* when we had company.'

'Well, what reply did she make.'

'She did not answer; but I thought she changed countenance, so I told her to come up and we would see what arrangement we could make.'

'Well my dear, you will see what *derangement* will be made when she does come.'

'I protest, Mr. S. you are always throwing cold water on *every* thing I do,—but she is very amiable, however, and will do every thing I wish her to do, I know she will.'

'But, my dear, she may be very amiable, and yet if she is a woman of liberal education, not be willing to be your nurse.'

'Pshaw! she is poor,' said the lady with a curl of the lip, 'she will be glad enough to stay here on any terms.' What vulgarity of feeling under lady like manners!

'We'll see,' said the husband. 'When does she come.'

'Day after to morrow,'

'What hour will it be necessary to send for her,' inquired the husband.

'Send for her, indeed! I don't mean to spoil her, I assure you, I will begin as I intend to end.' The end's not far distant, thought the husband.

'But, my dear,' said he 'when you know the difficulty of getting a conveyance at the landing, I am surprised you did not promise to send for her.'

'I want the carriage myself on Thursday, to go to the city.

'Well, why not offer to bring her with you.'

'No, not I, indeed, I don't approve of making equals of my domestics,' said the lady, with a toss of the head.

'What would your uncle have said to that speech, think you my dear.'

According to the resolution, Mrs. S. went on Thursday to the city, (fourteen miles) passed the door where the intended governess resided, and allowed her to take the steamer and have all the inconveniences alluded to.

When the governess arrived at the landing, she made enquiries for a conveyance, but the host of the miserable public house, hearing where she wanted to be taken, said, 'I'm afraid, young woman, you'll find it so very easy matter to get any one to take you there. While the governess was wondering what the man could possibly mean by the last part of his harangue, a wagon drove up. 'I say, neighbor,' cried the host, 'here's a young woman going your way, can't you give her a lift? She's willing to pay you, I reckon,' looking inquiringly at the governess.

'Most certainly, I am,' said Josephine, (for that was her name) 'and will feel myself greatly obliged besides.'

'Where do you want to go,' said the man.

'To Mr. S's, three miles distant.'

'No, no!' said the man, with a shake of the head, 'they gets me to carry none of their friends, I tell them. I aint forgot how they used my cousin Sue when she was at service there; nor how they turned old Polly our next neighbor, out of doors, when she was sick, and wronged her out of her wages besides—them are folks must ask no favor of me, I tell them; I'll take no body there, for any price, that's certain,' said he cracking his whip and riding off.

The kind, affectionate heart of Josephine, sunk within her, as she thought, 'Oh! can this be true?' She composed herself, however, and said to the hostess, who had been calling after the man, but in vain, "That young man appears to feel himself injured by the family I am going among."

'Maybe you're some kin to them?' said the young woman, with an enquiring glance, 'you look enough like Mrs. S. to be her sister.'

'No,' said Josephine 'I am no relation.'

'Going there to make a visit, I suppose?' said the woman.

'No, I am going as governess to their children.'

'Well, dear heart, I pity you; poor young thing!'

'Why do you pity me?' said Josephine.

'Kase, Miss, every body speaks hard of Mrs. S. Her help, Miss, gave her a terrible name.'

'She's a regular nigger driver,' said the mustard looking man from an alimbeck which he held in his hand, 'and a rich lady should be above that nonsense, according to my notion.' This was evidently said as if glad to have an opportunity of venting some private pique.

'I am very sorry,' said Josephine, 'to hear that Mrs. S's domestics give her so bad a name, but I trust there is no truth in it. Perhaps these persons have given her the name of being an unkind mistress, to justify themselves in their own evil conduct.'

'I hope,' said the woman, 'young lady, you may find it so,—but when you're as old as I am, I reckon you'll know the truth of that proverb, 'what everybody says must be true.'

'I was much pleased,' said Josephine—still willing to give a different turn to the woman's feelings. 'I was much pleased with Mrs. S's manners. She is very affable and polite.'

'And there's the mischief, madam; nobody won't believe it till they know by experience, as my husband says. I wish you well, young lady, but mark my words, you are not one month older before you find out that 'all's not gold that glitters,' as my mother used to say.'

After wasting several hours, and almost despairing of getting to the end of her journey that day, Josephine was aroused by the voice of the host: 'I say, neighbor, hold on—here's a young woman who would like to go along.' A young farmer, of a pleasing countenance, drove in his horse.

'Where does she want to go?' inquired he.

'To Mr. S's.'

'To Mr. S's!' said the young man, with a frown, as he looked to Josephine, 'I thought from the likeness it was Mrs. S's sister.'

'Oh, Tom, take her along,' said the hostess, seeing him hesitate,—she's been here nearly all day—she'll pay you for it.'

'Well, Miss, I guess I can take you along,' but adroitly said to a companion in the wagon 'I'll make any of their flesh pay well for it, if I ride them. I tell you,' and Josephine, to her utter amazement, found it cost her four times the sum she had anticipated. Not willing to have words with the man, she quietly paid the exorbitant charge.

'There,' said the man to his companion, 'did'nt I get part of Polly's wages out of them rale slick,' driving off and jingling the change in his pocket. 'I wonder what them 'ere folks thinks will become of them in the day of Judgment. I say Sam, have rich folks got the same bible, as poor folks have?'

'To be sure they have,' said the other.

'Well, that's queer, any how, for I read in my bible, 'I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me, &c. If they've got to show works like *these*—I rather think them 'ere big bugs will look sheepish, when they're called to account.'

'And what account,' said his grave companion, 'can you give for your extortion to that young lady?'

'Let me alone for that, Sam,—I'll show you a thing or two.' A few moments more brought them before the door of a miserable hut. 'Now Sam, I'll show what account I can give of that 'ere small change,' said Tom, handing him the reins and springing from the wagon. 'Here Polly, there's a present for you,' and he opened the cottage door, and handed her the money.

'Bless and thank you neighbor, but'—

'Oh, it's only part of the wages them 'ere S's owe you.

'Well, the Lord has softened their hearts to a poor body, in answer to my prayers,' said the poor woman.

'No, no! they have no hearts to soften. Now Polly, go and get yourself a comfortable mess, and pray for him who gave you the means,—never mind them, they've got gold; and it's all they want.'

'Ah! Tommy, but gold wont save the soul you know,—and my Master bids me pray for those who injure me. I will always remember them in my prayers. I owe them no grudge. You know, they had the doctor's bill to pay,—they kept my wages back for that.'

'Well, 'twas tarnal bad usage, any how. I reckon there's no poor folks in our part of the country, would serve a woman this fashion.'

The governess was shown in—it was early in the spring—a cheerful hickory wood fire blazed on a white marble hearth, and lit up a splendid and spacious apartment—for it was quite dark when she arrived. Mrs. S. had not yet returned from the city. Josephine found Mr. S. very polite, and was much pleased with the appearance of the children.

A few minutes before tea, Mr. S. arrived. 'How do you do, Miss R.' said she to the governess, with a condescending smile, and then turned immediately, and entered into conversation with her husband, as if to let her know at once that she considered her but a secondary personage in the establishment. 'Had you any difficulty Miss R. in finding our sequestered spot?' said the lady as she raised the tea pot to pour out the tea.

'The only difficulty I had, was in getting conveyance. The people at the landing are not very obliging, I think.'

'Oh, they are perfect bears,' said the lady.

'They are human beings, whom kind treatment would make very civil,' thought the governess.

'She need not have been subjected to their rudeness,' thought the husband, as he glanced his eyes towards Mrs. S. as she was doing the honors of the table, but had of course no time to understand the look.

'To Mr. S.' said the lady to the waiter, who was about to hand the first cup of tea to Josephine, and knit her brows to convey the idea that he must not make that mistake again. Neither the words nor the look were lost upon Josephine, for little indignities (if mean) offered to the educated and refined when in a dependent situation, make the nerves quiver.

'I'm sleepy, mama,' said the youngest boy, as soon as the tea was ended.

'Well, my dear,' said the mother, 'I will show Miss R. where you are to sleep as soon as she pleases.'

The truth for the first time flashed upon her mind, '*Last their nurse!*' So now and